apay Mom. Two Thirds of the legislative Body of this great Kingdom, certain Privileges and Immunities, of which they nave been long poffessed. Perhaps there is no Situation that the human Mind can be placed in, that is so difficult, and so trying, as where it is made a: had so is so difficult, and so trying, as where it is made a: hadge in its own Lause. There is something implianted in the Breast of Man, so attached to Self, so tenacious of Privileges once obtained, that in such a Situation either to discuss with Impartiality, or decide with Justice, has ever been held as the summit of all human Virtue. The Rill now in Supplier pure wear Leading Virtue. The Bill now in Queffion puts your Lordships in this very Predicament, and I doubt not but the Wisdom of your Decision will convince the World. Wisdom of your Decision will convince the World, that where Self-Interest and Justice are in opposite Scales, the latter will ever preponderate with your

Lordhips.

Privileges have been granted to Legislators in all Ages, and in all Countries: The Fractice is founded in Wisdom; and, indeed, it is peculiarly essential to the Constitution of this Country; that the Members of both Houses should be free in their Persons, in Cases of civil Suits: For there may come a Time when the Sasety and Welfare of this whole Empire may depend upon their Attendance in Parliament. God sorbid that I should advise any Measure that would in suture endanger the State; but the Bill before your Lordships has, I am consident, no such Tendency; for it expressly secures the Persons of Members of either House in all civil Suits. This being the Case, I confess, in all civil Suits. This being the Cafe, I confess, when I fee many noble Lords, for whose Judgment I have a very great Respect, standing up to oppose a Bill which is calculated merely to facilitate the Recovery of

which is calculated merely to facilitate the Recovery of just and legal Debts, I am affonished and amazed. They, I doubt not, oppose the Bill upon publick Principles. I would not wish to infinuate, that private Interest had the least Weight in their Determination.

This Bill has been frequently proposed, and as frequently miscarried; but it was always lost in the Lower House. Little did I think when it had passed the Commons, that it possibly could have met with such Opposition here. Shall it be said that you, my Lords, the grand Council of the Nation, the highest judicial and legislative Body of the Realm, endeavour to evade by Privilege those very Laws which you enforce on your Fellow-Subjects? Forbid it Justice!—I am sure, were the noble Lords as well acquainted as I am with but Half the Difficulties and Delays occasioned in the but Half the Difficulties and Delays occasioned in the Courts of Juftice, under Pretence of Privilege, they

would not, nay, they could not, oppose this Bill.

I have waited with Patience to hear what Arguments might be urged against the Bill, but I have waited in vain; the Truth is, there is no Argument that can weigh against it. The Justice and Expediency of the Bill is such, as renders it Self Evident. It is a Proposition of that Nature that can neither he waitened by fition of that Nature that can neither be weakened by Argument, nor entangled with Sophistry. Much, in-deed, has been faid by some noble Lords on the Wifdom of our Anceftors, and how differently they thought from us. They not only decreed that Privilege should from us. They not only decreed that Privilege should prevent all civil Suits from proceeding during the Sitting of Parliament, but likewise granted Protestion to the very Servants of Members. I shall say nothing on the Wildom of our Ancestors; it might perhaps appear invidious; that is not necessary in the present Case. I shall only say, that the noble Lords that stater themselves with the Weight of that Restection, should remarked that as Circumstances after. Things them. member, that as Circumftances alter, Things them-felves should alter. Formerly, it was not so fashion-able either for Masters or Servants to run in Debt as it is at present. Formerly we were not that great com-mercial Nation we are at present, nor sormerly were Merchants and Manusacturers Members of Parliament Merchants and Manufacturers Members of Parliament as at present. The Case now is very different; both Merchants and Manusacturers are with great Propriety elected Members of the Lower House. Commerce having thus got into the legislative Body of the Kingdom, Privilege must be done away. We all know that the very Soul and Essence of Trade is regular Payments, and sad Experience teaches us, that there are ments, and fad Experience teaches us, that there are Men, who will not make these regular Payments without the compulsive Power of the Laws. The Law then out the compulsive Power of the Laws. The Law then ought to be equally open to all; any Exemption to particular Men, or particular Ranks of Men, is, in a free and commercial Country, a Solecism of the grosses. Nature. But I will not trouble your Lordships with Arguments for that, which is sufficiently evident without any. I shall only say a few Words to some noble Lords, who foresee much Inconveniency from the Persons of their Servants being liable to be arrested. One noble Lord observes, that the Coachman of a Peer may be arrested while he is driving his Master to the House, and consequently he will not be able to attend his Duty in Parliament. If this was actually to happen, there are so many Methods by which the Member might still get to the House, I can hardly think the noble Lord is serious in his Objection. Another noble Peer said, that by this Bill one might lose their most valuable and honest Servants. This I hold to be a Contradiction in Terms; for he neither can be a valuable Servant, nor an honest Man, who was into Date, the last in the last was a reasonable. Terms; for he neither can be a valuable Servant, nor an honest Man, who gets into Debt, which he is nei-ther able nor willing to pay, till compelled by Law. If my Servant, by unforeseen Accidents, has got in Debt, and I still wish to retain him, I certainly would pay the Debt. But upon no Principle of liberal Le-gislation whatever, can my Servant have a Title to set

me such Allien, Suit, &c. shall at any Time be impeaceded, stayed, or delayed, by or under Colour or Pretence of any Privilege of Parliament; but the Persons of Members of the House of Commons are not to be arrested or imprisoned. The Court out of nubich the Writ proceeds, may order the Islues to be sold, and Money arising thereby to be applied to pay Costs to the Plaintiff; and the Surplus to be retained till the Appearance of the Desendant. When the Purpose of the Writ is answered, the Islues to be returned, or if sold, the Money remaining to be repaid; and Obedience may be ensured to any Rule of the Court of King's Bench, Commondered to any Rule of the Court of King's Bench, Commondered to a the of the 12th and 14th of William III. to prevent any Inconveniencies that may happen by Privilege of Parliament, are extended to Scotland.

his Creditors at Defiance | while for Forty Shillings only, the honest Tradesman may be torn from his Family, and locked up in a Jail. It is monstrous Injustice! I flatter myself, however, the Determination
of this Day-will entirely put an End to all such partial.

Proceedings for the future, by passing into a Law the
Bill now under your-Lordships Consideration.

Tome now to food upon what indeed I would have

I come now to speak upon what indeed I would have gladly avoided, had I not been particularly pointed at for the Part I have taken in this Bill. It has been faid by a noble Lord on my left Hand, that I likewife am running the Race of Popularity; if the noble Lord means by Popularity, that Applause beflowed by after Ages on good and virtuous Actions, I have long been Ages on good and virtuous Actions, I have long been firuggling in that Race, to what Purpose all-trying Time must determine; but if the noble Lord means that Mushroom Popularity, that is raised without Merit, and lost without a Crime, he is much mistaken in his Opinion. I defy the noble Lord to point out a single Action of my Life, where the Popularity of the Times ever had the smallest Instead on my Determinations. I thank God. I have a more permanent and nations. I thank God, I have a more permanent and fleady Rule for my Conduct—the Dictates of my own Breatt. Those that have foregone that pleasing Adviser, and given up their Mind to the Slave of every popular Impulse, I sincerely pity: I pity them still more, if their Vanity leads them to militake the Shouts of a Mob for the Trumpet of Fame; Experience might inform them that many who have hear slived with inform them, that many who have been faluted with the Huzzas of a Crowd one Day, have received their Execrations the next; and many, who, by the Popularity of their Times, have been held up as spotless Patriots, have, nevertheless, appeared upon the Historian's Page, when Truth has triumphed over Delusion, the Assassing of Liberty. Why then the noble Lord can think I am ambitious of present Popularity, that Echo of Folly, and Shadow of Renown, I am at a Loss to determine! Besides, I do not know that the Bill now before your Lordships will be popular; it depends much upon the Caprice of the Day. It may not be popular to compel People to pay their Debts; and in that Case the present must be a very unpopular and in that Case the present must be a very unpopular and in that Case the present must be a very unpopular Bill. It may not be popular neither to take away any of the Privileges of Parliament; for I very well remember, and many of your Lordships may remember, that not long ago the popular Cry was for the Extension of Privilege; and so far did they carry it at that Time, that it was said the Privilege protected Members even in criminal Actions; nay, such was the Power of popular Prejudices over weak. Minds, that the very Decisions of some of the Courts were tinctured with that Doctrine. It was undoubtedly an abominable Doctrine; I thought so then, and think so still; but nevertheless, it was a popular Doctrine, and came immediately from those who are called the Friends of Liberty, how deservedly Time will show. True Liberty, in my Opinion, can only exist when True Liberty, in my Opinion, can only exist when Justice is equally administered to all; to the King, and to the Beggar. Where is the Justice then, or where to the Beggar. Where is the Justice then, or where is the Law, that protects a Member of Parliament more than any other Man, from the Punishment due to his Crimes? The Laws of this Country allow of no. Place nor no Employment to be a Sanctuary for Crimes; and where I have the Honour to fit as Judge, royal Favour nor popular Applause shail ever

protect the Guilty.

I have now only to beg Pardon for having employed o much of your Lordships Time; and am forry a Bill, fraught with fo many good Consequences, has not met with an abler Advocate; but I doubt not your Lordships Determination will convince the World, that a Bill calculated to constitute for that a Bill calculated to contribute fo much to the equal Distribution of Justice as the present, requires with your Lordships but very little Support.

ANNAPOLIS, MARCH 21.

We are affured that during the late Snow Storm, a Boat belonging to Richard Sprigg, Esq; was over-fet and sunk near Sharpe's Island, by which unhappy Accident, his Skipper and one Negro Man were drowned. Two valuable Horses were also lost, which have fince floated on Shore.

Capt. Careaud has been arrived some Days in Patuxent River, but no Prints are as yet come to Hand. By Letter dated the Beginning of January, War was not then declared, but hourly expected.

We hear from Dorchefter County, that one Matthew Viccars, was lately found dead in the Woods, with fome Rum by his Head, 'tis supposed he had drank an over Quantity, which put a Period to his Life. The many fatal Confequences attending an imprudent Use of spirituous Liquors, ought to be a Caution to every Person, carefully to avoid drinking to Excess, too often to the Prejudice of a Family, always injurious to Health; and let Mens Constitutions be ever fo good, yet Experience may convince them how many by Degrees daily fall Martyrs to an ungoverned

February 26, 1771. STRAYED or STOLEN about the beginning of this Month, from the Plantation of the Subferiber, on Port-Tobacco Creek, Charles County, a dark bay Mare, big with Foal; the is branded on the near Buttock thus MR, about 13 Hands high; and has a small Star on her Forehead.

whoever brings the faid Mare to the Subscriber, shall have 20 Shillings Reward, paid by GEORGE HUNTER.

A Battoe between 20 and 30 Feet long, Part of her Seat at the Stern broken out, now in the Possession of the Subscriber, at John Brice's Planta. tion, on the North Side of Severa Whoever owns the same, shall have it delivered on paying Charges.

.. . ..

ISAAC GOODWIN.

Vessel calculated for a Sloop (belowing Mr. James Gole, late of Charles Cont.) & ceased) now on the Stocks, 48 Feet Ker, 24 Feet Beam, and will carry about Think Hundred Bushels, she is all framed and rifed me Hundred Buiness, into is an trained and reflect into for planking, and may be finished agreeable to Mind of the Purchaser, and is allowed by Julyan be as strong and as well put together as any vision be as strong and as well put together as any vision beautiful to the purchase have been proposed to the purchase have been proposed to the purchase have been proposed to the purchase and resident in the purchase have been proposed to the purchase and resident in the purchase to be as arrong and in the Province; her Timbers have been carely in the Province; and There is ready, the picked and well feafoned. There is ready, the Plank, Trunnels, Mass, and every Necessary finishing of her; with all her Anchors and Cu Sail Cloth, Rigging, and every Article for compa Sail Cloth, Rigging, and every Article for compa-ing of her fit for failing. The whole of the Right has been imported from Leader, bought and the by an experienced Hand. She will be fold of cheap, and any reasonable Time of Payment good on giving good Security and paying Interest, may be seen at any Time, at Mr. Cod's Landing at Patoromack, Pamentey Neck, Charles County. SARAH COLE. SARAH COLE

IGNATIUS FENWICK N. B. If the is not fold in Three Weeks from Date hereof, the will be finished by the Sabserbe and then fold to the highest Bidder. There's a pul planked House, with Two Fireplaces at the In for the Convenience of the Workmen.

S. C. and L I.

Baltimere, February 25, 1771 BY an Order from the Royal Society, for the Est couragement of Arts and Manufacture the blithed in the City of London, for the good of his Majesty's Subjects in general, I the Sabscale having been ordered from the Northern Colone Eighteen Months ago, by the Society, particulally this Colony of Maryland, to propagate the ming and manufacturing of the alcaline Salts into for Ash, Pearl-Ash, Cassop, and Marktof Asha, e which I have been, fince the Year 1763, infincing in all the Provinces to the Northward of the July with fuch Success, that this Branch of Bufiness use come a staple Commodity, and is the only sure lemittance they have for most Part of their Ermen Manufactures, which they import from Gree bitain; and as I am now fensible the Ashes that I bre feen in this Province are no Ways inferior to the Ashes to the Northward, I can affure the Publick, in the above Manufactory may be carried on to the general good of the Inhabitants of this Province; of for their Encouragement, any Person or Personic. clining to erect and be taught that Bufines, my have it in their Power at this Time, by applying a me the Subscriber, at the House of Mr. Hary James in Baltimore-Town, where Letters, &c. will be punctually answered; and for the surther Encourage ment of this Branch of Business, so that all Material may be had in this Province, I will undertake is erect Air-Furnaces upon the best and most approved Plan of any in America, for casting Metals, for the erecting of Works, for preparing the alcaline Sals for the European Markets, which Works are by actual Experiments now erected at Fifty per Cast. less than at the first propagating them in America, that those Persons inclined to erect such Works in any Part of this Province, will be surprised at the fmall Expence attending them, and the large Return made from them. I purpose teaching the above Busness on reasonable Terms, or erecting and finding every Material at a certain Sum, according to the Largeness of the Works and their Situation

March 15, 1771. HE Tickets in Carrellsburg being engaged, they will be drawn on Monday the 22d of April next, at the House of Mr. Henry Bralful, in Bladensburg, in the Presence of the Trustees, and as many of the Adventurers as will please to attend Those who have not taken their Tickets, are defind to do it without further Delay.

JAMES STEWART.

HIS is to give Notice, that Thomas Standard, now a Prisoner for Debt in Prince-George County Jail, intends to apply to the next Semond Assembly for Relief, being willing to deliver up his Effects for the Benefit of his Creditors.

Calvert County, Marth 13, 1771. R AN away from the Subscriber last Night, a Negro Man, named JEM, about 22 Years of Age, middle fized, yellowish Complexion, full Eyes, and is apt to stammer a little in his Speech: Had on, a blue Festmought: Jacket, a blue Cloth under ditto, an Ofnabrig Shirt, firiped County Cloth Breeches, Country Shoes and Stockings, at old brown Cht. Wig, and Felt Hat, but he hu fundry other Cloaths with him unknown to me. Whoever takes up the faid Negro, and fecutts

him, fo that I may get him again, thell have a Reward of Four Dollars, paid by,
(w6) BEN JAMIN SEDWICK.

TAKEN up by Edward Spedden, living in the Mouth of Ghoptank River, about the 25th of February, 1277, a Yawl about 15 Feet Keel, ku been an old Hoat repaired, find has a white Bottom.

afte Patient isagreeabl nefted not ome to be ul Practice egroes ar d eafily ithftandir lation in irection teven en, houland afety of th D AN a and

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lan, calle Feet 6 o nter, C eaver : loured C aistcoat eches a nd a Pair eg below x; he ch can w nd forge ertain Ja Whoeve any Jai the Pro

On Satura to public near th Tenemen Expona T of ying and oining to f Themas Brick Ho Lower Fl n the S Half Ac hat Part the faid I and bein Jones's F. Tavern, and prop Virtue of **d** alfo John On Property disputabl (ts)

> nea- 2 o'Clock T HI Miles D Roads to lituated and all g have Ter fold for Current London. North-C arolina Batchelor Drunkar Part of Baltiz

On Satur

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therec to Fel more-S Point L polite The RICHAL for the I be view

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